

**CHRONIC INDIGESTION.**

I have a mare twelve years old has had four attacks of pain; she doesn't roll around much; she puts her head around and smells just behind her front leg; the attacks last about two hours. This spring she used to seem as if she choked when eating oats, but she used to eat oats very slow; when she would cough them up it was all chewed, and a very small quantity. Please prescribe.

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Ans.—Your mare is probably suffering from chronic indigestion, due to bad teeth. Get her teeth attended to by a competent veterinary surgeon, and get him to examine her as well and prescribe, or if there is no V.S. available, give a drench composed of: Raw linseed oil, one pint; turpentine, one ounce, and when that has operated, take powdered potassium nitrate, two ounces; powdered gentian, one ounce; powdered nux vomica, one ounce; mix and divide into twelve powders, giving two daily, until done. Give food of best quality and of a laxative nature.

**STIFLED COLT.**

I noticed my colt a little lame last December. He is stifled, and is worse now. Will go three or four miles all right and then drag his left hind foot for a few steps.

T. W. P. M.

Ans.—From the symptoms given I presume you are correct in your diagnosis. He has partial dislocation of the patella, and occasionally it becomes complete. Give him a long rest, and blister the front and inside of the joint with 1½ drs. each of cantharides and biniodide of mercury, mixed with 2 ozs. vaseline. Tie his head up, clip the hair off and rub well with the blister; rub well again in 24 hours, and wash off in 24 hours longer. Turn him into a box stall now, and apply a little vaseline every day. Repeat the treatment monthly for three or four times.

**THRUSH IN FEET.**

Give treatment for thrush in horses' feet.

A. B.

Ans.—Clean out the cleft of the frog thoroughly, and apply a little calomel, working it well down to the bottom of the cleft every second day until all discharge and foul odor ceases.

**Miscellaneous.**

Subscribers are kindly requested to read the conditions at the head of this department before writing or mailing their enquiries.

**N.-W. T. EXEMPTION LAW.**

What articles or chattels may be kept under the exemption laws of the N.-W. T.? SUBSCRIBER. Prince Albert.

Ans.—By Section 2 of Chapter 27 of the Consolidated Ordinances, exemptions from seizure are as follows:

1. The necessary and ordinary clothing of the debtor and his family.
2. Furniture, household furnishings, dairy utensils, swine and poultry to the extent of \$500.00.
3. The necessary food for the family of debtor during six months, which may include grain and flour or vegetables and meat, either prepared for use or on foot.
4. Three oxen, horses or mules, or any three of them, six cows, six sheep, three pigs and fifty domestic fowls, besides the animals the debtor may have chosen to keep for food purposes, and food for same for the months of November to April, inclusive, or for such of these months or portions thereof as follow date of seizure, provided seizure be made between August 1st and April 30th.
5. The harness necessary for three animals, one wagon or two carts, one mower or cradle and scythe, one breaking plow, one cross plow, one set of harrows, one horse rake, one sewing machine, one reaper or binder, one set of sleighs and one seed drill.
6. The books of a professional man.
7. The tools and necessary implements to the extent of two hundred dollars used by debtor in practice of trade or profession.
8. Seed grain to seed his land under cultivation, not exceeding 80 acres, at rate of two bushels per acre, to be selected by debtor, and fourteen bushels of potatoes.
9. His homestead, not exceeding 160 acres.
10. The house and buildings occupied by debtor and the lots on which situated to the extent of \$1,500.00.

**FULFILLMENT OF CONTRACT.**

A notice reading as follows appeared in school section —: "The undersigned will receive tenders until January 30th, '03, for placing at the school-house ten cords of good wood, and cutting the same into 16-in. wood lengths." Receiving the contract, I placed on the school grounds ten cords of wood, measuring on the sleighs, in the presence of witness, several feet over, but as no school official happened to be present, the measurement was not officially accepted. After being split and piled, the measurement did not hold out. Am I responsible for the balance? What measurement should be correct, on the sleighs or in the pile? The latter is customary in this country.

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Manor, Assa.

Ans.—If your tender followed the wording of the

notice, the wood should be measured in the pile, as the contract is to place so many cords of wood on the school ground, and it should properly be measured after you had completed your contract by placing or piling it where desired.

**BROME AND RYE GRASS FOR B.C.**

I notice an article on grasses in the columns of the "Farmer's Advocate," where Brome and Western rye grass is spoken of very favorably, and I have often wondered if it would suit my farm. I am mostly in cattle-raising, and some springs my clover kills out so that I have to re-seed. This is quite an expense where we have to import all our seed. Some of my land is gravel soil, other an alkali clay, and some of a deep, mucky, black nature. This latter overflows every spring, and the clover is killed out, and has such an effect on timothy that it dwindles out only a very small yield. I have tried red-top on it, and even that does not do well. Do you think Brome grass would be an improvement on clover and timothy? would it give me as big a yield, and would I need to irrigate it as often as with clover and timothy? F. D. W.

Lower Nicola, B. C.

Ans.—With your soil and conditions Brome grass is certainly worth a good trial. Sow a few acres this year for a start. If a good stand is secured, it will in all probability stand the unfavorable conditions as to flooding, etc., which are mentioned. As far as the yield in tons is concerned, it should compare favorably with clover and timothy on your land. While the amount of irrigation required to secure a good crop of (the latter might scarcely be necessary with this grass, it responds equally well to a good supply of moisture.

**REGISTRATION OF CATTLE.**

Who is the proper party to address regarding the straightening up of registered cattle, and where located? We have a small number of Hereford cattle which have changed hands several times, and the party who held the books and papers died very suddenly, leaving the cattle unknown. However, among the old cows are a few with tags in ear. Would it be possible to get these cows cleared up, if name or number is on tag? The cows are old, and tags worn a great deal.

H. &amp; W.

Red Lodge, Alta.

Ans.—If you can secure the name and number of each one of these animals which have been registered, it is possible to have registration certificates properly arranged. It will be necessary, however, to have transfers made out for each time the animals changed hands. For definite information as to the course to pursue, write Henry Wade, Secretary Hereford Association, Parliament Buildings, Toronto, giving all possible information as to name and number of animals, as well as the names of such previous owners as possible.

**SLIPPERY FLOOR.**

I have a new frame stable with plank floor, and I find the floor very slippery, especially when wet; cows can hardly walk on it after being out on the snow. The planks are B. C. fir, with dressed side up (a thing I would not do again). Can anything be done to make the floor safe for cattle to walk on? Would a cement floor be any better, or are they slippery too?

Hillesden, Assa.

SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—About the only thing that can be done to a floor of that nature to prevent animals slipping, is to occasionally sprinkle a light coating of sharp sand over its surface. As the floor becomes wet from the urine, the sand will tend to sink in, and very soon the extreme smoothness will be worn off. One great objection to a cement floor is its smoothness, but as a rule cattle become accustomed to it very quickly. A rough finish can, however, be given a cement floor which will prevent slipping.

**WEED SEEDS IDENTIFIED.**

Enclosed find two samples of weed seed for identification.

J. S.

Ans.—The smaller seed is corn cockle (*Lycnis githago*), and the larger, wild morning-glory, a weed belonging to the hedge or the bracted bindweed family.

**WHITEWASH.**

Two readers have asked for a good whitewash mixture. One wants a wash that will not rub off. A good wash, one that sticks well, is made as follows: Take one-half bushel of lime, slack with boiling water, make into a milk, and strain through a fine sieve. Add to this a peck of salt, dissolved in warm water; three pounds of rice, boiled to a paste, and stirred in while hot; half a pound of Spanish whiting, and one pound of glue, previously dissolved in a glue pot over a slow fire. To this mixture add five gallons of hot water, stir it well, cover, and let stand for a few days. This mixture is best applied hot, and a pint will cover a square yard. Stables should receive an application every season, as it is a good disinfectant.

**GASOLINE.**

Could you give me the names of the raw materials from which gasoline is made?

G. B. S.

Ans.—Gasoline is a by-product got from the distillation of crude petroleum. In purifying the crude oil it is subjected to gradually rising temperatures, and certain products pass off; among these are gasoline benzine kerosene etc. It is also got from the distillation of coal tar.

**Field Notes.****The Barr Colony.**

[Written for the "Farmer's Advocate."]

A visit to Saskatoon at the time of writing, on the 22nd of April, when upwards of three hundred acres of bleak prairie was, as if by the wand of the magician, changed to a busy, active canvas city, composed of about 2,000 souls, who had cast their bread upon the waters in the hope that it would in due course return to them again in this great Northwest land of plenty, is an education in the history of nations and individuals well qualified to constitute the most important and lasting impressions of one's life.

Three months ago, little was heard or known of the great scheme of the Rev. Mr. Barr, further than that he had formulated some scheme for the colonization of a number of his countrymen. About that time, however, efforts were made towards recruiting, and advertising in several forms spread abroad the rules and regulations under which membership was accepted, with the full inducements and privileges of the same were issued in pamphlet form, as "Pamphlet I." and "Pamphlet II." Those pamphlets were placed in the hands of all those who enquired for them. The result was that on the final call for mobilization, on the 31st of March, 2,300 "Barr Colonists" boarded, in a scramble which was a disgrace to the authorities of the Beaver Line, the Steamer "Manitoba," and sailed away to put their fortunes to the test in far West Canada. The colonists were composed of people from almost every county in the British Isles. The great majority, however, are English, with Londoners predominating, about one hundred Scotch and an equal number of Irish. The colonists complain of great discomforts during the voyage. This can be well understood when one reflects on such a number being cooped up and catered for in a steamer of the tonnage and capacity of the "Manitoba." Matters improved, however, during the voyage, and all arrived at St. John in first-class health and spirits, two births having taken place on the way over. On the railway journey westward, the emigrants say they were well treated. About five hundred of the number remained in Winnipeg. These are mostly tradesmen, who do not intend to start farming in the meantime. Almost the entire remainder of the colonists came straight on to Saskatoon and located on the prairie as best they could until they were able to procure and erect the tents which to-day, in their number and the area which they cover, constitute the marvel of nations, for in the history of the world a parallel is not recorded. Here we have upwards of two thousand people embarking on an entirely new life, in a new country, thousands of miles away from their old homes, with prospects as uncertain and precarious as they always are under such conditions.

The colonists have dropped into camp life with an adaptability which is marvellous. In fact, they seem to be to the manner born, and an observer dropping into Saskatoon to-day would, were he unaware of the facts, conclude that the people he was amongst lived in tents from preference. A study of almost every dialect in England could be made here. The broad Yorkshires and the Cockney are most commonly heard, although the tones of farther north country and the rich, melodious brogue of the sister isle are not uncommon. The camp life of the immigrants here is most interesting. They seem to be making the very best of their opportunities and to be enjoying the novelty of the life while it lasts. This is particularly true of those who may be described to be in a position to hang on till the clouds roll by and the sun shines again, for it must be understood that the life is not all sunshine, and if it is a huge and glorious picnic, it is not one destined to last forever. Perhaps the colonists expected too much when they looked for horses and oxen to be on the spot from which they could make purchases for the equipment of their homesteads. This may be so, but in the matter they are not to blame, for they were led to expect everything, except to be dumped down where only a few inferior horses are available for purchase and where everything has to be bought and paid for at the highest prices, while they are awaiting the transportation of promised horses and oxen.

A description of the camps is a phase which will prove of interest to our readers. The immensity of the concern is the phase which first strikes one, nor is this feeling lessened on a closer inspection. In many respects it resembles military camp life. To that aspect a reality is lent by the presence of quite a considerable number of the khaki-clad ex-soldiers, whose heroic conduct on the South African veldt is destined not to be their last adventure in the great experience of empire-building. Cooking is done mostly in sod-made fireplaces, and the "skibi" of the frying-pan, with the accompanying odor of cooking when it nears mealtimes, is heard all over the camp. Two colonists have set up restaurants, and in one of them the bugle call in clear military notes sounds forth the welcome announcement at the "cook-house door" that dinner is ready. A shaving and hair-cutting tent is another novel feature, where the rates of the Saskatoon barbers are mercifully cut down. The bronze cent is a coin respected in this institution, for a shave costs six cents and a haircut is twice that figure. In